The Southern PATRIOT

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"The time to permit filibusters in America has passed."

TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE:

Majority rule is fundamental to democracy and the constitutional process.

A filibuster obstructs majority rule and gives supreme power to a small minority.

It is a disgraceful and intolerable situation when the highest legislative body of the land is placed at the mercy of the vocal chords of one man.

"The time to permit filibusters in America has passed," said Senator Pepper of Florida . . . "Give one-tenth of the body the power to muzzle nine-tenths, and democracy, as a functioning institution in the Senate, has been destroyed."

We Southern citizens, proud of the part played by Southerners in establishing these United States of America and in drafting its Constitution, declare that Senators engaging in filibuster flaunt not only the will of the Senate, but the best traditions of the South.

We respectfully urge the Senate of the United States, after giving adequate opportunity for full discussion, to halt any filibuster by invoking cloture, to maintain majority rule, and preserve democracy.

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Jackson, Mississippi

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Atlanta, Georgia

P. B. Young
President, Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

(Original Signers Continued on Page 8)

Help drown out the voice of the filibusterers. Add your name to the statement above, which was initiated by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and will be circulated, with your help, throughout the thirteen Southern states. It is time for the Silent South to make itself heard.

____ Add my name to the statement.

____ Send me petition forms to circulate.

Name _____

Organization and title _____

Address _____

Send to Southern Patriot, Presbyterian Building, Nashville 3, Tennessee.

Henry Wallace Prescribes for the South

By HENRY A. WALLACE

The South long has been in need of shifting from too great a dependence on cotton and tobacco to diversified farming and to nonfarming industries. The TVA has helped materially—and manufacturing has grown somewhat faster in the South than in the rest of the country in recent decades. But this industrialization process has only begun.

What the South needs is a long-range reconversion program which would put farming on a more efficient and more profitable basis, thereby stimulating the growth of nonagricultural industries and thus create an opportunity for more farm people in industry. The South would then get a larger proportion of the nation's jobs.

Double Purchasing Power

This reconversion and industrialization program would require an increase of five million in nonfarm employment in the South—that is, from eight millions in 1940 to 13 millions by the middle fifties. The bulk of the increase would be in the manufacturing industries, in trade and service occupations. The gap between per capita earnings in the South and those in the North always has been deplorably wide. But with an industrial reconversion program, both farm and nonfarm income and purchasing power in the South would be at least doubled and would thus approach the average per capita income for the rest of the country.

Equalize Freight Rates

For many years, the South and West were the victims of a vicious system of freight-rate discriminations—always a factor for discouraging industrial progress. By its recent decision equalizing freight rates, the Supreme Court has served well the cause of industrial progress in the South as in the West.

To put the Southern reconversion program into effect calls for widely diversified planning. And some idea of the scope of the job can be seen in a program recently set forth by the Department of Agriculture as essential to the development of the South's potentialities. To some the recommendations may seem to be too commonplace and too elementary for discussion. But any Chamber of Commerce executive in any city or town will know how real and basic are the following points:

1. Every community must become a planning center — to survey what the community can consume in industrial and farm products, and to find ways to expand local industries or establish new ones.

2. In judging what industrial opportunities are possible in the various localities, specific research and technical information must be had—dealing with available resources, with the requirements for labor and capital, with production costs, and transportation facilities. The communities must be able to look to state, regional or Federal agencies to fill their need.

Provide Training Programs

3. With the diversified farm production that goes along with industrialization, and with a growing industrial population, additional and new food-marketing and food-processing facilities must be planned in advance.

4. Job-placement and training services must be provided for farm people who will want to take up industrial work in their own communities or elsewhere.

5. Where local private capital is not available, Federal aid must be made available for industrial development. This could be provided by the RFC, the Federal Reserve Banks, or the Smaller War Plants Corporation, if it is retained in some form for peacetime development.

6. Plans must be made for the expansion of public utilities, including railroads, streetcar and bus service, production and distribution of electric power, telephone and telegraph lines; and for the expansion of other public facilities, such as highway, sewer and water systems, schools and hospitals, and post offices. Advance planning of these facilities, and legislative provision for their construction prior to their need, would give to every community a clear idea of its own backlog of jobs.

Finally, industrialization in the South, to stand up against the competition of other areas, will need both increased productivity and greater consumption on the part of both the white and Negro working population. This cannot be had without raising the general level of health and education.

Tap the Southern Market

There was a time when certain Southern leaders were proud of the South's low wage scale because they thought it served as an incentive to bring industry to the South. Today more and more of the thoughtful Southern leaders proclaim that the South is entitled to as high a wage scale as that in the North. More and more of them now advocate the education and training that will make Southern workers as efficient as those in the North. In doing this, these thoughtful Southerners are doing good service to the workers of all the country. For if both wages and efficiency can be raised to and kept at, a level twice that of 1940, the South's great untapped market can become as important to us as the untapped markets overseas.

To bring five million more workers into Southern industry—to more than double the per capita income of the Southern farm and industrial population—to raise the level of health and living standards of a third of our total population—and to bring these results about through billions of dollars of private investment, with Federal stimulation where needed—this, indeed, is an exciting peacetime task. If the South can meet this challenge, it will be helping immeasurably to guarantee continued full employment for all the nation.

(Reprinted from SIXTY MILLION JOBS, by Henry Wallace, published by Simon & Schuster, $1.00.)

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP by Yomen

"Aren't you satisfied with one job, Miss Gulch?"

Southern Congressmen Sabotage Reconversion

"The human welfare of the Southern people is in the hands of Congress," the PATRIOT began its last issue. That is still the case; since our last issue, Congress has not taken a single step toward solving the problems confronting the American people.

Southern poll tax delegations are chiefly to blame for the irresponsible attitude of Congress, which is holding up reconversion and playing with national disaster.

That their constituents may know how they are being misrepresented and betrayed by their Congressmen, we are telling the story of their obstruction of the people's program, and naming names of those responsible.

Unemployment Compensation

Unemployment figures are mounting daily. But the House of Representatives has completely shelved the bill declared urgent by President Truman for meeting the needs of the jobless workers. **Congressman Mills** of Arkansas introduced the resolution to postpone action on this bill indefinitely. **Representatives West** of Texas, **Camp** of Georgia and **Gregory** of Kentucky supported this measure, which set aside a Senate bill lengthening unemployment payments to 26 weeks, and enlarging the number of workers covered.

This is not the whole story. Before the bill left the Senate, it was emasculated by Southerners in that body. Its provision to increase payments to a maximum of $25 a week were ruthlessly attacked by virtually the entire Southern representation in the Senate and Southern governors sent their state unemployment commissioners to Washington to lobby against the bill.

Senator George of Georgia was a leader in the state's rights campaign, which has deprived war workers of a living wage during the reconversion period.

The bill has been pigeonholed by the House Ways and Means Committee, headed by **Congressman Doughton** of North Carolina. Before action can be taken on the measure, this committee must reconsider its postponement.

Full Employment

The Full Employment Bill, S-380, is now before the House Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments, under the chairmanship of **Carter Manasco** of Alabama. **Representatives Manasco and Gibson** of Georgia lead the opposition to the bill. As we go to press, no action has been taken in committee, and the following Southern Congressmen on the Committee have not committed themselves: **Mansfield** and **Gossett** of Texas, **Whittington** of Mississippi and **Erwin** of North Carolina. Their votes will determine the committee's action. Congressman Wright Patman of Texas is leading the fight for the bill in the committee.

Here again, the full employment bill arrived in the House only after a Senate battle where Southerners helped weaken it. **Senators Bankhead** of Alabama and **Fullbright** of Arkansas joined Senator Taft in voting for all the amendments designed to weaken the bill. Senator Barkley of Kentucky and Glass of Virginia supported the bill in committee.

65c Minimum Wage

From this amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act, introduced by Senator Pepper, the South has the most to gain. Yet here again, Southern poll taxers form the most active opposition. The bill is now before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, and **Senator Ellender** of Louisiana is carrying the main offensive against the bill. Senators Johnston of South Carolina and Hill of Alabama are also on the Committee, and have not committed themselves.

Fair Employment Practices

The bill for a permanent FEPC, now stalled in committee, would long since have been passed, but for the opposition of the entire Southern bloc. Not a single member of the Senate or the Congress from the South has had the courage to support this legislation, although equal economic opportunities for the Negro people are an urgent necessity if the South is to achieve higher living standards and prosperity.

Hats Off to the Southern Congressmen who are sponsors of the Full Employment Bill—in its full strength—in the House of Representatives. They are: Luther Patrick of Alabama; Joe Bates and Earl Clements of Kentucky; W. G. Stigler and Victor Wickersham of Oklahoma; Albert Gore, Estes Kefauver and Percy Priest of Tennessee; J. M. Combs and Wright Patman of Texas; and John Flannagan of Virginia.

FROM THE ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Here I am again!

Poll Tax

Of the 26 Southern Senators, only one, Senator Pepper, has supported HR 7, the bill to abolish the poll tax. Passed by the House, reported out favorably by the Senate Judiciary Committee, HR 7 will soon come to the Senate floor.

Here it faces two dangers: the danger of filibuster and the danger of sidetracking in favor of a phony constitutional amendment to abolish the poll tax. The constitutional amendment is so useless that Senator Bilbo has said he would not fight it. HR 7 must come before the Senate before the Constitutional Amendment. This is in the hands of Senator Barkley. He must know how the people of the South feel about HR 7. Write him today.

As long as the poll tax remains, so long will the Southern congressmen continue to misrepresent their people and obstruct the national interest.

The PATRIOT apologizes to Congressman Brooks Hays of Arkansas, for a typographical error in the voting record in the September issue. The PATRIOT starred Congressman Hays' vote on the price control issue, indicating an unfavorable vote on price control. The asterisk should have been on Congressman Harris' vote on this issue, which was unfavorable. Congressman Hays has a perfect record in favor of price control legislation.

THE SOUTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY

"What Social Security Can Mean to the South" is the title of an article full of useful and revealing facts in the Social Security Bulletin for July, written by Ellen S. Woodward, Member of the Social Security Board and a native of Mississippi. We reprint here a few excerpts. The article in its entirety can be secured free upon request from the SOUTHERN PATRIOT.

Few parts of the country may be as seriously affected by the conversion from war to peace as the South. With the possible exception of the Northwest, no region has had its economic and social landscape quite so transformed by the war; none may anticipate as rapid a shift in work opportunities and in income. The South, therefore, seems to me particularly in need of the kind of buttressing of living standards that an expanded social security program can provide. . .

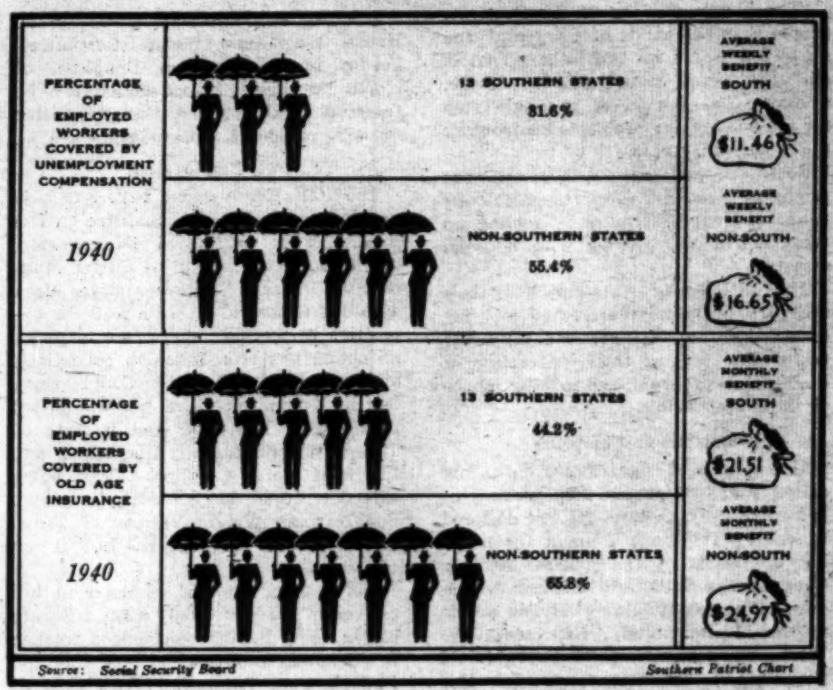
For all its recent gains the South still lags behind the other regions in average income, in health as measured by mortality and morbidity rates, in schooling opportunities, and in most of the other things that go to make up the standard of living.

Per capita income in the South in the war year 1943 was only about two-thirds of that in the country as a whole. . . Because poverty goes hand in hand with sickness, Southern infants have a poorer chance of surviving their first year than children in other States. In 1942 all Southern states with one exception, had infant death rates above the national average. . . Motherhood is a greater hazard in the South than in other regions in the country. Deaths from causes associated with childbirth were in excess of the national average in each of the Southern states. . . Nearly all malaria deaths occur in the South. . .

The contribution which the present social security program is making to the amelioration of these conditions is important, if limited.

In 1944, $33 million was paid out to Southern families under old-age and survivors insurance, $6 million under State unemployment compensation programs and $139 million, $28 million and $6 million to recipients of old-age assistance, aid to dependent children and aid to the blind.

Helpful as these programs are, however, they fall short of their full potentialities, particularly for the South, because of the limitations of the present act. The act restricts coverage of old-age and survivors insurance, and unemployment compensation to wage and salary workers in most industrial and commercial jobs.



Left out are the self-employed, including farmers, shopkeepers, and most professional people; agricultural workers, domestic workers and others. The three largest groups excluded—farmers, farm wage workers, and domestic workers—represent substantial proportions of the Southern labor force. . .

The usefulness of the public assistance programs in sustaining living standards is circumscribed by present matching provisions governing Federal aid, by the related problem of low State fiscal capacity, and by State-imposed restrictions on eligibility. Let us take, for example, aid to dependent children. . . There is considerable evidence that Southern children are not getting their proper share of the benefits. With 33 percent of the children in the country under 18, Southern families in 1944 received only 21 percent of the total amount of payments made for aid to dependent children.

The principal reason for the poor showing of the South in this respect is the 50-50 matching requirement of the act. Most Southern states cannot put up as much money for public assistance as Northern and Western states, because they have less. As a result they get less than their share of Federal funds. . .

Improvements Needed

There is all but universal agreement with the view of the Social Security Board that the insurance protection under the act should be extended to all gainfully employed persons. Nowhere would the effects be quite as far reaching as in the South. . .

Because illness is relatively more frequent in the South, it is the South which would benefit most immediately perhaps from the adoption of the Board's recommendation that wage loss due to sickness or disability and the cost of necessary medical and hospital care be insured under the act. . . To me one of the signal attractions of a program of medical care insurance is that it will help to bring more doctors and hospitals to the South.

We also need improvements in our public assistance programs. . . The first and most obvious change indicated is a shift from a 50 per cent to a variable-matching basis in the distribution of Federal funds. . .

That the adoption of these changes will yield extra dividends in the South is a development with which no one, least of all a Southerner, would quarrel.

A bill is now pending before Congress which would provide the broad-scale social security and health insurance program America needs—the MURRAY WAGNER DINGELL BILL. Detailed information on the provisions of this bill may be secured from the Physicians Forum, 510 Madison Avenue, New York City.

"It Must Not Happen Again . . . "

By DR. BENJAMIN E. MAYS

When America went to war in 1917, we did it to make the world safe for democracy. On this basis we recruited soldiers from every strata of American society. We took Negroes and whites from the most backward sections of America, men who had never before been outside of their native states. We made the war a crusade for righteousness. Negroes were urged to be, as always, loyal to their country, and they were promised that after the war larger opportunities would open up to every American citizen.

In addition to having their hopes thus kindled, many Negro soldiers were transplanted across the seas where they experienced for the first time a world community. They received democratic treatment in Europe which they had never experienced before.

When World War I came to a close and the Negro soldier was demobilized, the attitude toward the Negro changed almost instantly. Hostile attitudes toward him increased by leaps and bounds. The Negro was told frankly in some sections that the war was over and that democracy was never meant for him. He was told "pull off your uniform, think and behave as a Negro should think and behave. This is a white man's country." Out of this turmoil came race riots in the North and race riots in the South.

We face a similar situation today. Hopes and ambitions have been aroused in this war which make those of the previous World War appear childish. We have said again and again that Nazism and Fascism must be eradicated. These are the reasons for which we fought.

The Negro was a part of this crusade. Approximately 1,000,000 Negroes are in the American Army. They have fought and died for that which many of them have never known. They temporarily set aside their grievances to do a job for their country. But they would be less than human if they did not rightfully expect to share more completely, here in America, the ideas for which they sacrifice.

They would be less than human if they did not want the ballot; if they did not want equal educational opportunities; if they did not want an equal opportunity to earn a living; if they did not want equal justice in the courts; if they did not want equal health and recreational facilities and if they did not want good houses in which to rear their children. In other words, they would be inferior people if they wanted anything less than that which is guaranteed to every American in the Federal Constitution and the Bill of Rights and vouchsafed to all in the Christian religion.

What will happen this time will depend in a large measure, upon whether there is in America, in high official and public places, "the will to justice."

We must not deceive ourselves. The public mind is already being inoculated in a most dangerous fashion. Efforts are now on foot to stir the public against the Negro and to discredit the part he played in this war. Something must be doe to offset the evil that men like Bilbo and Eastland are doing.

What can we do? We can prepare the public mind to receive with warmth, enthusiasm and hearty welcome every soldier who is demobilized in our respective communities.

Governors and Mayors

One should be able to assume that governors and mayors are interested in all the peoples of their respective states and cities. They should, in public utterances, private conferences and official acts make it clear that they want fair treatment for *all* soldiers when they return to their homes.

Local Newspapers

In many sections of America, one would hardly know that Negroes are fighting and dying in this war.

The editors of a local town could get together and decide on a course to pursue in educating the public mind, through the press, to the fact that the entire community has sacrificed to win the war and that the community should be decent and kind to all soldiers.

The Ministers

The work of the Church is of profound significance. Negro and white ministers in local communities could meet jointly and work out a strategy that they would use during the demobilization period, including programs for the church paper, church schools, morning sermons, radio addresses and evening lectures.

Officers of the Law

Considerable responsibility rests upon the officers of the law; the chief of police has a special responsibility here. It is the considered judgment of many people that much friction, tension and even race riots are sometimes caused because policemen are not always fair and understanding in their approach to problems. Officers of the law need special help and training on how to deal with the demobilized soldier. Certainly the club and the gun should be used sparingly, if at all. Much tension and friction would be relieved if all Southern cities would follow the lead of those that have successfully employed Negro officers

Would You Shelter Them?

Transportation

This is a serious problem throughout America but a crucial problem in certain areas of the South. Negroes have been shot and kicked on busses. They have been made to get off in order to provide room for white passengers. However crowded the bus, Negro passengers must get on in front and elbow their way to the rear. Something should be done and something can be done now to ease the tension in transportation.

I hear a thousand voices saying "the time is not ripe", "we must go slow". The time is always ripe to begin to do that which is right and just. It takes time to perfect social change, but we should not take one hundred years to do what might well be done in twenty-five; or take twenty-five years to do what could be done in five; or consume five years in doing what ought to be done in twelve months. There is a sense of urgency in justice. The speed with which Hitler changed the German mind and perfected social change for evil purposes should suggest something to those of us who claim that we believe in democracy.

It does not have to happen again. And if we care deeply enough, it will not happen again.

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays is President of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia, and is a National Vice-President of the Federal Council of Churches. He is also the Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Georgia, Southern Conference for Human Welfare affiliate. The following article by Dr. Mays was condensed from Pylon *Magazine.*

TRENDS

In a vitally important decision handed down in Georgia, Federal Judge T. H. Davis has upheld the right of Negroes to vote in Democratic primaries. The decision was made in the case of Primus King of Columbus, Georgia, who was denied the right to vote in a "white" primary election last year. Judge Davis ruled that primaries are an integral part of the election machinery, and that King was not permitted to vote because of his race, in violation of the United States Constitution. The decision was welcomed by the Atlanta Journal which declared, "We share the view of those fair-minded and practical-minded Southern leaders who are convinced that we should work out a plan under which qualified Negro citizens can vote in our primaries." Though the case will be appealed to the Supreme Court, there is no question of its eventual outcome.

* * *

"Sixty million jobs" was the slogan at rallies in Florida, Tennessee and Virginia during the past few weeks. More than 3,000 people attended a full employment rally in Miami recently, and heard speakers from the Miami Chamber of Commerce, the Business and Professional Women's Clubs and the CIO. The Chattanooga City High School Auditorium rang with similar tones as city CIO leaders called for Congressional action. And the Virginia Citizens Political Action Committee held meetings in Danville, Roanoke, Lynchburg and Front Royal to discuss the 65c minimum wage and unemployment compensation.

* * *

Last month's SOUTHERN PATRIOT told the story of the $15,000,000 wage slash for cotton pickers, engineered by Delta plantation owners with the help of the Department of Agriculture. A ceiling wage of about $2 a day was set. The sequel to that story comes in the request of the Secretary of Agriculture for more Nazi prisoners of war to help pick Arkansas' cotton. As unemployment mounts in the South, farm labor must be drawn from the war prison camps.

* * *

Jackson, Mississippi was the scene of an all Southern conference of the American Federation of Labor recently, with Negro and white delegates meeting and working together at the Hotel Heidelberg. Despite the discomfort of the Jackson Daily News, *which complained that "a goodly number of Negro delegates sit alongside white delegates in the convention and take active part in the proceedings," the delegates got along in fine shape.*

* * *

Congratulations to Texas Congressman Wright Patman, staunch defender of the housewives' pocketbook. Patman has brought shocking revelations about the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company to the attention of Congress. A & P is now on trial in Federal Court for violations of the anti-trust act, but because A & P is a heavy advertiser, the press has "laid off." Among the "unscrupulous methods employed to create a monopoly and destroy competition," Patman cites "short-changing, short weighing and price-boosting at the check out counter." Through such chiseling practices, Patman declared, the company extracted from housewives over $21 million in the six years 1935 to 1941. This gouging, he said, was listed under the the heading of "stock gains." Other facts brought out at the trial concerned a terrific propaganda campaign organized by A & P to defeat a bill for a federal tax on chain stores.

* * *

A bill passed by the Florida legislature in its session last summer has just come to our attention. This act "makes it unlawful to print or publish any publication or printed matter which tends to expose any individual or religious group to hatred, contempt or ridicule, unless the true name and address of the person causing the same to be printed or published, be printed thereon."

* * *

Oak Ridge, Tennessee, the atomic bomb city, was the scene of another experiment—in health insurance. Circumstances imposed by its peculiar functions made Oak Ridge America's first testing ground for complete, town-wide medical insurance. The Atlanta Journal predicts that a report shortly to be issued by the city's Army hospital will show that the insurance plan is a tremendous success in every particular.

* * *

Texas voters gave Pappy O'Daniel a licking, when they voted to approve a constitutional amendment liberalizing the Texas old age pension law from $15 to $20 a month, to enable acceptance of maximum matching funds from the federal government. The amendment also provides more liberal aid to the blind and to needy children. Senator O'Daniel, the self-styled champion of the old folks, made frantic appeals to voters in extensive newspaper ads and through his own paper, the W. Lee O'Daniel News, to defeat the amendment. The voters at the same election approved the measure exempting servicemen 18 years old and over from payment of a poll tax.

* * *

In a "Memorandum to all lovers of freedom and justice," the Southern Negro Youth Congress has called for protests to Governor Millard Caldwell of Florida demanding the apprehension and prosecution of the murderers of Jesse J. Payne, young Negro boy lynched October 11, at Madison, Florida. Fearing that if the criminals are not identified and brought to summary justice in this case, the signal will have been given to lynch-minded fascists throughout the South and the nation, the SNYC urges immediate action by Gov. Caldwell.

* * *

Georgia's attorney general has ruled that all past due poll taxes are wiped out, as a result of the ratification of the new Georgia constitution, abolishing the poll tax. This will enable many thousands more Georgians to register and vote.

* * *

The South's largest lumber producer will now sit across the table from the CIO, as a result of the victory of the International Woodworkers of America in an election in south Alabama. The workers of the W. T. Smith Lumber Company at Chapman voted 385 to 14 for the CIO. This is one of a series of CIO victories which is rapidly changing the Montgomery area.

* * *

Commander Carl L. Estes, USNR; Owner and Publisher of the Longview, Texas, News and Journal: **"If anyone ever sneaks up to me and says anything about a Negro, Catholic, Jew, Baptist, union or non-union member or anyone else of any race, creed, color or belief, I'm going to tell him right where to go, because I've fought with all of them and they're all damn good fellows."**

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THE SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE

CLARK FOREMAN
President

JAMES A. DOMBROWSKI
Executive Secretary and Editor

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare Reports

Perhaps you'd like to hear a few comments about our state committees.

The Moultrie, Georgia, *Observer* has this to say about the Committee for Georgia:

"The Committee for Georgia is a group that has been set aside to guide the social and political interests of the state in a program of bettering our conditions generally. The committee has issued a folder very briefly pointing to some of our handicaps and shortcomings in Georgia, and suggesting a goal that we might reach through united effort. They mention health, prosperity, education and a more democratic Georgia as things that we might have "IF ALL PEOPLE OF GOOD WILL" are informed on public affairs and take part in their government. . .

"While it sounds simple, we think the Committee has put its finger on one of our greatest problems. . . Waking up the right people is the problem of the day."

* * *

The *Birmingham World* has this to say about the September Legislative Letter of the Committee for Alabama:

"It is chocked full of voter-registration information, tells you why you should be a qualified voter, lists the record of the seven members of the Jefferson County Legislative Delegation in the 1945 State Legislature.

"This is the most stirring research job yet put in print by the local chapter of the Human Welfare Conference. It is must reading for every civic and political leader in this county. Any leader who fails to get a copy of this "Letter," read it, digest it, spread it, propagandize it is unworthy of leadership honor, it seems to me. Get the Septemer issue of the "Letter." Tell your friends about it. Make democracy work."

Members. . .

Our new El Paso, Texas, Committee has secured 44 new members for the Southern Conference since its formation only two months ago. Congratulations to President Beach Langston and Secretary Dorothy Mapp.

Members of the Conference in Richmond and Norfolk, Virginia, and San Antonio, Texas, have written urging the formation of Conference chapters in those cities. Let's hear from other members there. Are you ready?

Our baby chapter, Chattanooga, Tennessee, is off to a good start with 19 paid-up members.

September honors go to Georgia, who led all other states with 59 new members last month. Texas was runner up with 40, and Oklahoma came in next with 34, thanks to a couple of active Board Members. Here's the standing of the other states: Tennessee 21; North Carolina 18; Virginia 12; Alabama 11; South Carolina 8; Louisiana 7; Arkansas, Florida and Mississippi 6 each; and Kentucky at the bottom with only 4 new members. Aren't you ashamed, Kentuckians. Our Washington Chapter had 11 new members in September, while the New York Committee added 101! There were 57 new members in the other non-Southern states.

FEPC Conference

The FEPC Conference of the New York Committee was a great success, with *83 organizations* participating. Representatives of church groups—Catholic, Jewish and Protestant joined with labor and civic organizations to discuss the reconversion outlook for minority workers, and stimulate action in behalf of a permanent F.E.P.C.

The conference listened to reports from Malcolm Ross, chairman of the Fair Employment Practices Committee; Congressmen Outland, Marcantonio and Powell; Industrialist Samuel Novick of the Electronics Corporation of America; Walter White of the N.A.A.C.P.; Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgman of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC; Dr. Charles Houston of the American Council on Race Relations; Channing Tobias of the YMCA and Mrs. Mary Bethune, President of the National Council of Negro Women, and other leaders.

For Your Library

The Committee for Georgia's new pamphlet, "Your Part in Georgia's Politics," is fresh off the press. It may be secured from the Committee's office, 502 Chamber of Commerce Building, Atlanta. It is chock full of the *facts* Georgia citizens need to know.

Note, North Carolinians

A meeting to organize a North Carolina affiliate of the Southern Conference will be held November 3, in the Carolina Hotel in Raleigh. Rev. Lee C. Sheppard of the Pullen Memorial Baptist Church in Raleigh will be chairman of the meeting, which is open to all interested people in the state.

NOW!

Have you added your name to the STOP THE FILIBUSTER statement on page one? Here is your chance to outshout Bilbo. Order a supply of petitions for your organization immediately.

Our readers may be interested in a few excerpts from our mail.

"The Southern Patriot seems to me an excellent paper and has certainly given me information that I could not obtain elsewhere. The type of report has been fine. I particularly like the articles in which the graphical survey method is used."—**Samuel R. Tipton, Medical College of Alabama, Birmingham.** . . "I thought your last issue, The Farmer Faces the Future, very fine."—**Aubrey Williams, Publisher, Southern Farmer, Montgomery, Alabama.** . . "We should like very much to have the Farm Security Administration Information Advisers receive 'The Farmer Faces the Future' issue. The articles discussed will be of much interest to the FSA field staff."—**Harold E. Christie, Acting Director of Information, FSA, Washington.** . . "I deeply appreciate your leadership in this great work. I find the facts carried in the publication a great help in my preaching and ministerial work generally."—**Rev. A. S. Turnipseed, Greenville, Alabama.** . . "We are pleased to contribute in the amount of $75 for use in activities in the South. You really represent the South and all the people, not only the privileged. Some job—some honor!"—**T. S. Behre, President, Pelican Ice Company, New Orleans, La.** . . "I should like to see your subscription list greatly increased in Alabama and throughout the South. With that idea in mind, I am attaching a list of friends who ought to be supporters of your movement and subscribers to the PATRIOT."—**Frederick Archer, Assistant Director of Extension, University of Alabama.** . .

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To the Editor:

I am one of those lucky guys with a thirty day furlough searching for another job to do. . . I am a native son of Alabama. I'm going to get an education under the GI Bill of Rights with the intention of using it to good advantage to help my South. I've talked to many servicemen and we are agreed that it's time to get busy and do something. Of all the United States, I see in the South a field of the greatest opportunity for all with new ideas and vision to build a country that will be the outstanding section of the U. S. in every respect. . .

So I've found hope for the future of the New South. I've got a dream in my heart and you seem to be busy promoting it.

S/SGT. S. Y. DEWITT
Fort Thomas, Ky.